

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 22d of May, on the premises, A FARM, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. G. Crook, George Gitt, and others, containing

135 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a one story Log House, & two Log Stables, a Springhouse, with an excellent Spring of Water near the house; a good Orchard; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow.—ALSO, About 53 Acres of good CHESNUT Timber-Land.

It will be sold in Lots of from four to five Acres. To be sold as the Estate of CHRISTINA ZENLAUB. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given and terms made known by JACOB SELL, Adm'r. By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. April 27. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 22d of May next, on the premises, A Valuable FARM, Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Wert, John Bear, and others, containing

109 ACRES, 18 Perches, more or less, of Patented Land. There are about 18 Acres of Meadow, and a quantity of Woodland; the residue in Clover. The improvements are Two two-story HOUSES, one of which is Brick, and the other Frame, now occupied as a TAVERN; a Double Log Barn, and other Stables and Sheds convenient to the Tavern; three never-failing wells of water, with pumps—two in the Tavern yard, and one convenient to the Brick house—and an Orchard. There is a stream of water running through the farm, on which is erected A SAW-MILL. The Turnpike Road running from Gettysburg to Baltimore, passes through the farm—it is 3 miles from the former, and 49 from the latter. It would suit very well to be divided, as the Turnpike passes through the middle of it, and there are improvements on each side—and it will be sold altogether or separate, to suit purchasers.—ALSO, At the same time and place, Will be Sold, A TRACT OF Timber-Land, lying within a mile of said Farm, containing 24 Acres—and A Lot of Ground, containing 10 Acres, 22 perches. All to be sold as the Estate of DANIEL MARK, deceased. Persons wishing to see the Property, will call on John Mark, who resides on the Farm. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by JESSE MARK, Adm'r. By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. April 27. ts

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE COMPANY.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of said Company payable on or after the 1st of June. WALTER SMITH, Sec'y. May 3.

Examine this Scheme!

TICKETS ONLY \$5!!

THE EIGHTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 22d of May. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots. SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	35 prizes of \$100
1 do 10,000	51 do 50
1 do 2,500	51 do 40
1 do 1,505	51 do 30
5 do 1,000	102 do 25
5 do 500	102 do 20
5 do 400	1479 do 10
10 do 300	11475 do 5
20 do 200	

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50, Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S HARDWARE STORE. Gettysburg, May 11. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 7. 12 27 1 53 21 2 23 28

Prize of 23. 27. a prize of 800 DOLLARS, Sold by CLARKSON.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, to wit:

The account of John Brough and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Kitchen, deceased.

The account of John Woods, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Joseph Woods, deceased.

The account of Jacob Spangler, Administrator of the Estate of John George Spangler, deceased.

The final account of John Baumgartner and Joseph Orndorff, Executors of the Estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Acker, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Zell, deceased.

The account of James Major, Administrator of the Estate of John Major, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright, Administrator of the Estate of Moses Lense, deceased.

The account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the Estate of John Follur, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Kopp, deceased.

The account of John Hunter, Executor of the Estate of Alexander Hunter, deceased.

The account of John L. Gubernator, Executor of the Estate of Anna M. Small, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the Estate of Jacob Long, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Executor of the Estate of Anthony Stornbaugh, deceased.

The account of Catharine Miller and P. Shanefelter, Executors of the Estate of John Miller, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the Estate of Jacob Kuhn, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, Administrator of the Estate of Barbara Gall, deceased.

The further account of George Wilson and John Bender, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Baldwin, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Hanes, Administrator of the Estate of Conrad Hanes, deceased.

The account of Peter Deardorff and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The second account of John Wilson, Executor of the Estate of Robert Wilson, deceased.

The account of Baltzer G. Geminter and Henry Geminter, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Geminter, deceased.

ALSO, The account of John Stalsmith, Guardian of John and Nicholas Weaver.

The account of John Stalsmith, Guardian of Catharine Weaver.

The account of Peter Trostle, Guardian of George Weaver.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 27, 1830. 41

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

May 4th, 1830.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of 2 1/2 PER CENT.

for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after Monday the 10th inst. By Order, J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers, and other officers to conduct the affairs of the company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Haeffer, in Abbottstown, on the 4th Tuesday of May inst., (25th) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN HERSH, President. May 4. tc

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to become members of the Gettysburg Troop, can be furnished with SWORDS, PISTOLS & HOLSTERS, by applying to JAS. GOURLEY, Innkeeper, Agent for JAMES BELL, Jr. Capt. May 11.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant, WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT. April 13. te

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF JOHN ERISMAN,

Late of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Maria Erisman (widow) and nine children, to wit: Christian Erisman, Atilda, intermarried with John Moose, Maria, intermarried with Humerich Hostetter, Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Mouse, John Erismann, Jacob Erisman, Abraham Erisman, Daniel Erisman, and Henry Erisman—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, on three several Tracts of Land, the first situate part in Conowago township, county aforesaid, and part in Heidelberg township, York county, adjoining lands of Simon Copenhafer, George Sine, John Swope and others, containing 170 Acres, more or less; the principal dwelling and greater part of the land lying in Conowago township, Adams county; the second situate in the township and county last aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Diehl, George Heagy and others, containing 3 Acres; the third situate in Berwick township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of George Baugher, David Ditsler, Christian Wert and others, containing 136 Acres, with the appurtenances—to make partition thereof to and among all the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 4, 1830. 41

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County,

NO. 54, APRIL TERM, 1830.

BILL TO PERPETUATE TESTIMONY.

Hannah Mary McConaughy, Robert F. McConaughy, James P. McConaughy, Elizabeth McConaughy, Martha E. McConaughy, and David McConaughy, minor Children of John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, by their Guardian, Jacob Ziegler—Plaintiffs:

vs.

Jane Horner, (Widow) George Guinn, (Executor) Alexander Horner; the children of James Horner, deceased, to wit: Alexander Horner, David Horner, James Horner, Polly, intermarried with James McConaughy, Jr. John Horner, Eaton Horner, Andrew Horner, Calvin Horner, and Margaret Horner; the children of Robert Horner, deceased, to wit: Dr. David Horner, Margaret, intermarried with John B. Clark, Esq. John Horner, Maria Horner, Eliza, intermarried with David Witherow, Robert Horner, Susan Horner, Harriet, intermarried with William Spotswood, Jane Horner, and Juliana Horner; the children of Margaret Finley, (late Horner) deceased, to wit: Matilda, intermarried with James Paine, Drucilla, intermarried with John Leech, David Finley, Eliza Finley, and John Finley; Andrew Horner, William Horner, John Horner; the children of Mary Witherow, (late Horner) deceased, to wit: David Witherow, William Witherow, John Witherow, James Witherow, and Andrew Witherow—being all the Heirs and Legatees named in the Will of David Horner, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased—Defendants.

AT a Court of Common Pleas, held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 28th day of April, 1830, before John Reed, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court, duly assigned, &c.

The petition of the Plaintiffs above named, minor children of John McConaughy, Esq. dec'd, by their Guardian, Jacob Ziegler, was read to the Court, setting forth "that David Horner, late of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd, was the former Guardian of the Petitioners, and that during his Guardianship he purchased at Sheriff's Sale, a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the said Borough, fronting on South Baltimore street, bounded north by a Lot of John McConaughy, Esq. south by Lot of George Sweney, Esq. on which is erected a two-story Brick House, with a back Building; also, a Lot of Ground in said Borough, fronting on West Middle-street, bounded east by Lot of John McConaughy, Esq. west by Lot of James Bowen, on which is erected a brick Stable—all of which property was sold as the estate of a certain David Edie; and that the said David Horner obtained a Deed Poll, for the said property, from T. C. Miller, Sheriff of Adams County, on the 29th day of April, 1825; that the said property was paid for out of the funds of the said petitioners in the hands of their said Guardian, and the said Guardian in fact made the said purchase for the use of the said petitioners, and held the said property in trust for them, but, owing to the sudden death of the said Guardian, said petitioners were unable to procure a conveyance of the same from him, all which matters and things said petitioners are now ready and able to prove by living witnesses; but forasmuch as disputes concerning the premises may subsist after petitioners' witnesses are dead, and their rights may be defeated thereby, petitioners therefore pray a Rule to shew cause, to be directed to the Defendants above named, requiring them to appear in this Court on a day therein to be named, to shew cause, if any they have, why a commission should not issue under the seal of the said Court, to be directed to such person or persons as the Court may appoint, for examining the petitioners' witnesses in perpetuum rei memoriam, for the proof of the matters aforesaid."

28th April, 1830. The Court grant a Rule on Defendants named in the above petition, being the Widow, Executor, and all the Heirs and Legatees of David Horner, deceased, to appear on the fourth Monday of August next, at the Court House in Gettysburg, and shew cause why a commission should not issue agreeably to the above petition.—Rule to be served personally on the Defendants residing in this county, and also by publication for three weeks in a newspaper in this County.

GEO. WILSON, Prothy.

May 11. 31

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has again taken the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle creek; where he will, with the greatest promptness, CARD WOOL into Rolls, or MANUFACTURE it into

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, & Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at H. Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; Col. J. Reid's Tavern, Millers-town; Joshua Delaplane's Tavern, near Taneytown; Jacob Eline's Store, near Null's Mill; Black's Mill, on Rock creek; John W. McAllister's, and Black's Tavern, Mountjoy township; Baugher's Store, Emmittsburg; John Ash's Tavern and T. C. Miller's Store, Gettysburg; where he will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding, 5 cents per pound; price of Manufacturing, as low as at any other Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

April 13. 1f

Rockdale Factory.

WOOL to Card into Rolls, or Manufacture into Cloth, Cassinett, Blanketing or Flannel,

Will be received at the following places, to wit: Mrs. Orpah Wilson's, Wilson's Ford, Monocasy; Mr. F. Crabb's Mill, Toms Creek; Mr. F. Spalding's, Monocasy Bridge; Mr. Sultzer's, Taneytown; Mr. S. Galt's, Piney Creek; Mr. A. Null's Mill, Monocasy; Messrs. W. & A. McKimney's, Rock creek; Mr. J. Black's, Two Taverns; Mr. A. Spangler's Tavern; and Mr. J. Gourley's, Gettysburg—at which places we will attend to receive and deliver work, once in two weeks, commencing on Monday the 17th instant.

N. B. To prevent mistakes, persons leaving work at the above places, will please to attach their names, with directions, to all packages.

Price of Carding 5 cents, Cash, per pound.

WM. GREASON & SON.

May 11. 3t

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of LUMBER,

at all times for sale, at Eip's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of SEASONED & DRY LUMBER, always kept on hand and for sale by

LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.

May 4. 3m

Wanted Immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A Journeyman Shoemaker.

CONSTANT employment and good wages will be given.

AN APPRENTICE

is also wanted to the above business.—A lad from 15 to 16 would be preferred. Apply to

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, May 11. 3t

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glors, Dics, Syces, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 26th, 1830. 15

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines, by NATHANIEL P. WILLIS, of Yale College, Connecticut, obtained the prize offered by the editors of the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, for the best poetical production furnished for that paper during the year 1825.

MISANTHROPIC HOURS.

I sometimes feel as I could blot
All traces of mankind from earth—
As if 'twere wrong to blast them not,
They so degrade, so shame their birth:
To think that earth should be so fair,
So beautiful and bright a thing;
That nature should come forth and wear
Such glorious appellation;
That sky, sea, air, should live and glow
With light and love and holiness,
And yet men never feel or know
How much a God of love can bless—
How deep their debt of thankfulness.

I've seen the sun go down, and light
Like floods of gold pour'd on the sky—
When every tree and flower was bright,
And every pulse was beating high,
And the full soul was gushing love,
And longing for its home above—

And then, when men would soar, if ever,
To the high homes of thought and soul—
When life's degrading ties shall sever,
And the free spirit spurn control—
Then have I seen, oh how my cheek
Is burning with the shame I feel,
That truth is in the words I speak:—
I've seen my fellow creatures steal
Away to their unhallowed mirth,
As if the revelries of earth
Were all that they could feel or share;
And glorious heavens were scarcely worth
Their passing notice or their care.

I've said I was a worshipper
At woman's shrine—yet even there
I found unworthiness of thought;
And when I deem'd I just had caught
The radiance of that holy light,
Which makes earth beautiful and bright,
When eyes of fire their flashes sent
And rosy lips look eloquent;
Oh! I have turned and wept to find
Beneath it all a trifling mind.

I was in one of those high halls
Where genius breathes in sculptur'd stone,
Where shaded light in softness falls
On pencilled beauty. They were gone,
Whose hearts of fire and hands of skill
Had wrought such power; but they spoke
To me in every feature still,
And fresh lips breath'd, and dark eyes woke,
And crimson cheeks flushed glowingly
To life and motion. I had knelt
And wept with Mary at the tree
Where Jesus suffered—I had felt
The warm blood rushing to my brow
At the stern buffet of the Jew—
Had seen the Son of Glory bow,
And bleed for sins he never knew—
And I had wept. I thought that all
Must feel like me—and when there came
A stranger bright and beautiful,
With steps of grace and eye of flame,
And tone and look most sweetly bent
To make her presence eloquent—
Oh! then I looked for tears. We stood
Before the scene on Calvary—
I saw the piercing spear—the blood—
The gall—the wreath of agony—
I saw his quivering lips in prayer,
"Father forgive them"—all was there!
I turned in bitterness of soul
And spoke of Jesus. I had thought
Her feelings would refuse control;
For woman's heart I knew was fraught
With gushing sympathies. She gazed
A moment on in carelessness,
And coldly cur'd her lip, and prais'd
The high priest's garments. Could it be
That look was meant, dear Lord, for thee?

Oh! what is woman—what her smile—
Her lips of love—her eyes of light,
What is she, if her lips revile
The lovely Jesus? Love may write
His name upon her marble brow
And linger in her curls of jet—
The light spring flower may scarcely bow
Beneath her step, and yet—and yet,
Without that meeker grace, she'll be
A lighter thing than vanity.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Amulet.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

"Every where through the circle of
her intercourse, her influence is felt
like the dew of heaven, gentle, silent,
and unseen, yet pervading and efficient.
But in the domestic circle its power is
concentrated, and is like the life-giving
beams of the sun, awakening, illustrat-
ing, and almost creating the moral as-
pect of the scene. To speak first of
the filial relation—none can conceive
how much a daughter may promote
the comfort, and the moral benefit of
her parents, but those who have seen
the female character exhibited under
the influence of an enlightened under-
standing and an improved heart; which
by their mutual action, have produced
the most extended views of duty with
the strongest desire to fill it. As a sis-
ter, a female may exert a most impor-
tant influence. With no strong coun-
teracting circumstances, she may give
what features she pleases to the moral
and intellectual character of those with
whom she is connected in this relation.
All the sweet endearments of mutual
affection and confidence will give
weight to her influence. But it is as
a MOTHER, that woman has all the pow-
ers with which the munificence of her
divine Benefactor has endowed her, ma-
tured to the highest perfection, and ex-
ercised in their greatest strength."

THE MOTHER.

"Heaven has imprinted on the moth-
er's face something which claims kin-
dred with the skies." The waking,
watchful eye, which keeps its tireless

vigils over her slumbering child—the
tender look and the angelic smile, are
objects which neither the pencil nor the
chisel can reach, and which poetry fails
in attempting to portray—upon the
eulogies of the most eloquent tongue
we should find tekel written. It is in
the sympathies of the heart alone,
where lives the lovely picture, and the
eye may look abroad in vain for the
counterpart in the works of art!

A mother's love! O what a joy is
in the sound—entwined around our ve-
ry souls in our earliest years—we cling
to it in manhood, and almost worship at
its shrine in old age. To use the lan-
guage of a celebrated writer; we say,
that "he who can approach the cradle of
sleeping innocence, without thinking of
such is the kingdom of heaven—or
view the fond parent hang over its
beauties, and half retain her breath
lest she break its slumbers—without a
veneration beyond all common feeling
—is to be avoided in every intercourse
in life, and is fit only for the shadow of
darkness and the solitude of the desert."

From the Essex Gazette.

RELIGION.

We pity the man who has no reli-
gion in his heart—no high and irresis-
tible yearning after a better and holier
existence—who is contented with the
sensuality and grossness of earth—
whose spirit never revolts at the dark-
ness of his prison house, nor exults at
the thought of its final emancipation.
We pity him, for he affords no evidence
of his high origin—no manifestation of
that intellectual prerogative, which
renders him delegated lord of the visi-
ble creation. He can rank no higher
than animal nature; the *spiritual* could
never stoop so lowly. To seek for
beastly excitements—to minister with
a bountiful hand to depraved and strange
appetites—are the attributes of the an-
imal alone. To limit our hopes and
aspirations to this life and this world,
is like remaining forever in the place of
our birth, without ever lifting the veil
of the visible horizon, which bent over
our infancy.

There is religion in every thing a-
round us;—a calm and holy religion in
the unbreathing things of Nature,
which man would do well to imitate.—
It is a meek and blessed influence, steal-
ing in, as it were, unawares upon the
heart. It comes quietly, and without
excitement. It has no terror; no
gloom in its approaches. It does not
rouse up the passions;—it is untram-
melled by the creeds and unshadowed
by the superstitions of man. It is fresh
from the hands of its Author; and glow-
ing from the immediate presence of the
Great Spirit which pervades and quick-
ens it. It is written on the arched sky.
It looks out from every star. It is on
the sailing cloud, and in the invisible
wind. It is among the hills and valleys
of Earth—where the shrubless moun-
tain-top pierces the thin atmosphere of
eternal winter,—or where the mighty
forest fluctuates before the strong
wind, with its dark waves of green foli-
age. It is spread out like a legible lan-
guage upon the broad face of the un-
sleeping Ocean. It is the poetry of na-
ture. It is this uplifts the spirit with-
in us, until it is tall enough to overlook
the shadows of our place of probation;
which breaks, link after link, the chains
which bind us to materiality; and
which opens to imagination a world of
spiritual beauty and holiness.

Duelling.—A certain abbe with whom
I was disputing at Paris on the subject
of duelling, concluded his arguments
against the practice with a story which
was as follows:

"A countryman of yours, a Captain
Douglas, was playing at a game with a
very intimate friend in this very coffee
house, amidst a circle of French offi-
cers who were looking on. Some
dispute arising about a cast of the
dice, Douglas said, in a gay, thought-
less manner, "Oh what a story!" A
murmur arose among the by-standers,
and his antagonist feeling the affront,
as if he had been given him, in the
violence of his passion, snatched up the
tables, and hit Douglas a blow on the
head. The instant he had done it, the
idea of his imprudence, and its proba-
ble consequences to himself and his
friends, rushed upon his mind. He
sat, stupified with shame and remorse,
his eyes riveted on the ground, regard-
less of what the other's resentment
might prompt him to do. Douglas,
after a short pause, turned round to the
spectators: "You think," said he, "that
I am now impatient to avenge myself
for the conduct of this unfortunate
young man; but I know at this mo-
ment he feels anguish a thousand times
more keen than any my sword could
inflict. I will embrace him—thus—and
try to reconcile him to himself; but I
will pursue to death that man among
you who shall dare to breathe a syl-
lable against my honor." "Bravo! bravo!"
cried an old chevalier de St.
Louis, who stood immediately behind
him. The sentiment of France over-
came its habit, and "Bravo! bravo!"
echoed from every corner of the room.

Who would not have cried, "Bravo!"
It were better not to fight, if one had
the courage not to fight."
"When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The coward sneaks to death—the brave
lives on!"

So says a certain writer on the sub-
ject of suicide, and we think it might
be as properly applied to that coward-
ice, which, under the garb of bravery,
fears to incur the imputation of *lame*
spirited from the unthinking and disso-
lute characters which are to be found
in every age.

A TIRESOME GUEST.

Sedet, eternumque sedet.—VINGIL.

He sits, and will forever sit.

There is, belonging to the race of hu-
man bipeds, a sort of troublesome be-
ings, who setting no value on their own
time, care very little how much they
trespass on their more industrious
neighbors. They are a sort of stay-
forever persons, who having talked over
the whole world at one sitting, com-
mence talking it over anew from begin-
ning to end, before they are ready to
take their leave. In a word, they sit,
and sit, long enough to fully justify the
motto we have just quoted. Besides
their disposition to hang on, there is
generally about these persons a won-
derful hebetude, a slowness at taking a
hint, unparalleled with the rest of the
human race.

To give a single instance of this sit-
ting propensity, we will introduce the
story of a plain spoken old lady from
the land of steady habits.

"I never seed the beat of that are
Captain Spinitout, said she, would
you believe it, he called at our house
last evening just as I had done milking,
and wanted to borrow my brass kettle
for his wife to make apple sauce in. O
yes, says I, she may have it in welcome,
Capt Spinitout; and I went directly and
fetched it out of the back room, and set
it down beside him. Well presently
our tea was ready, and I couldnt do no
less than ax him to take tea with us.—
O no, he said, he couldnt stay a mo-
ment; but however, he concluded he'd
take a drink of cider with my husband,
and so he did. Well after we'd done
tea I took my knitting, and worked till
I thought it high time honest people
should be a-bed. But Captain Spinitout
had forgot his hurry, and there he
was still sitting and talking with my
husband, as fast as ever. I hate above
all things to be rude, but I couldnt
help hinting to the Captain that it was
growing late and may be his wife was
waiting for the kettle. But he didnt
seem to take the hint at all—there he
sat and sot and sot.

"Finding that words wouldnt have
no effect, I next rolled up my knitting
work, set back the chairs, and told the
gals 'twas time to go to bed. But the
Captain didnt mind the hint no more
than if it had been the bite of a flea—
but there he sot and sot and sot.

"Well next I pulled off my shoes and
roasted my feet as I commonly do just
before going to bed; but the Captain
didnt mind it no more than nothing at
all—there he sot and sot and sot.

"I then kivered up the fire, and tho't
he couldnt help taking the hint; but
la surs! he didnt take no notice on't at
all, not the least grain in the world—
but there he sot and sot and sot.

"Thinks I you're pretty slow at tak-
ing the hint, Captain Spinitout; so I
said plainly that it was bed time—speak-
ing always to my husband, but I
thought the Captain couldnt help tak-
ing it to himself—but la, it didnt do
no good at all—for there he sot and sot
and sot.

Seeing there was no likelihood of
his going home, I axed him if he would
stay all night. O no, he said, he
couldnt possibly stay a minute; so,
seeing there was no use in saying any
thing, I went to bed. But la, would
you think it, when I got up in the morn-
ing, as sure as I am alive, there was
Captain Spinitout, setting jest where I
left him the night before—and there,
concluded the old lady, lifting up her
hands in despairing attitude, "and there
he sot and sot and sot."

Original Anecdote.—Two young phy-
sicians on their return home after hav-
ing received their diplomas, were as-
tonishing the weak nerves of the pas-
sengers on board the steam boat, as
well with their display of technicality
as learning. The passengers were all
dumb. An old gentleman more bold
than the rest, however, ventured to ad-
dress the following question to one
of these sons of Esculapius:—"Pray
sir, is the section of country in which
you are about to settle, sickly?" "Ve-
ry much so, indeed," observed the
Doctor; "I expect to witness a great
many death-bed scenes in the course of
the next summer." "I have no doubt
but that you will," replied the old gen-
tleman, "provided you get much practice."

Great Dividend.—The Mechanics'
and Farmers' bank of Albany has de-
clared a dividend of fifty per cent. on
the capital stock, payable on and after
the 1st of May inst.

Allotments of Providence.—It is for
wise purposes that our affairs, in this
world, are almost as fickle and capri-
cious as ourselves. Pain and pleasure,
like light and darkness, succeed each
other, and he that knows how to ac-
commodate himself to their periodical
returns, and can wisely extract the good
from the evil, knows only how to live.
This is true contentment, at least all
that is to be had of it in this world, and
for this every man must be indebted,
not to his fortune, but to himself. And
indeed it would have been strange, if a
duty so becoming us as independent
creatures, and so necessary besides to
all our well beings, had been placed
out of the reach of any, in some mea-
sure, to put in practice. And for this
reason there is scarce any lot so low,
but there is something in it to satisfy
the man whom it has befallen. Provi-
dence having so ordered things, that in
every man's cup, how bitter soever,
there are some cordial drops; some
good circumstances, which, if wisely
extracted, are sufficient for the purpose
he wants them—that is, to make him
contented, and if not happy, at least re-
signed.

Influence of the Bottle.—For the first
time in our lives we were recently con-
vinced of the utility of the rum-bottle.
In passing by a cornfield, near the re-
sidence of the Shakers, in Enfield, N. H.
we saw large numbers of rum-bottles,
like so many murderers, suspended
with strings about their necks. The
ingenious device had its desired effect.
Not a crow dared approach within
the limits of the domain. Wiser than
many who boast of high intellectual
endowments, they seemed to turn away
from the sight, with instinctive dread,
and to croak upon the wing, *there's death*
in the bottle. This fact speaks volumes
in praise of the superior sagacity of the
Vermont Crows.

March of Refinement.—The Chelten-
ham (England) Chronicle mentions a
recent instance of a man's bringing his
wife into market for sale. A chimney-
sweep offered six-pence; but before the
bargain was concluded, the woman es-
caped from the market, and the hus-
band stole off to avoid the storm which
the populace was getting up for his
especial benefit. U. S. Guz.

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of
LUMBER,

at all times for sale, at Eipp's landing,
nine miles from York—to which place
there is an excellent road, and a perma-
nent bridge across the Gut. Waggon-
ers pass but one gate, where half toll is
to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of **SEA-
SONED & DRY LUMBER,** always
kept on hand and for sale by
LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.

May 4. 3m
The Hanover Gazette and Frederick-
town Herald will insert the above 3 months,
and charge this office.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN ERISMAN,

Late of Conowago township, Adams
county, deceased, to wit: Maria Eris-
man (widow) and nine children, to wit:
Christian Erisman, Atilda, intermar-
ried with John Moose, Maria, inter-
married with Humerich Hostetter, Su-
sanna, intermarried with Andrew
Moose, John Erisman, Jacob Erisman,
Abraham Erisman, Daniel Erisman,
and Henry Erisman—that an

INQUEST

will be held on **Friday the 28th of May**
next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the pre-
mises, on three several Tracts of Land,
the first situate part in Conowago
township, county aforesaid, and part in
Heidelberg township, York county, ad-
joining lands of Simon Copenhaver,
George Stine, John Swop and others,
containing 170 Acres, more or less; the
principal dwelling and greater part of
the land lying in Conowago township,
Adams county; the second situate in
the township and county last aforesaid,
adjoining lands of David Diehl, George
Heagy and others, containing 5 Acres;
the third situate in Berwick township,
county aforesaid, adjoining lands of
George Baugher, David Disler, Chris-
tian Wert and others, containing 135
Acres, with the appurtenances—to
make partition thereof to and among
all the heirs and legal representatives
of said deceased, if the same will admit
of such partition without prejudice to
or spoiling the whole; but if the same
will not admit of such partition, then
to part and divide the same to and a-
mong as many of them as the same
will conveniently accommodate; but if
the same will not admit of division at
all, without prejudice to or spoiling the
whole, then to value and appraise the
whole undivided.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, May 4, 1830. 41

PUBLIC SALE.


IN pursuance of an Order of the Or-
phans' Court of Adams county,
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Sat-
urday the 22d of May**, on the premises,

A FARM,

situate in Germany township, Adams
county, adjoining lands of Geo. G. Crook,
George Gitt, and others, containing

135 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a

 one story Log House, &
two Log Stables, a Springhouse,
with an excellent Spring of Water near
the house; a good Orchard; with a suf-
ficient quantity of Meadow.—ALSO,

About 53 Acres of good
CHESNUT

Timber-land.

It will be sold in Lots of from four to
five acres. To be sold as the Estate of
CHRISTINA ZENLAUB.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.
M. when attendance will be given and
terms made known by

JACOB SELL, Adm'r.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
April 27. ts

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambers-
burg, has been doubled, and now runs
DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettys-
burg and Hagers-Town has again been
resumed, and runs three times a week.
STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. if

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other
persons concerned, that the Ad-
ministration Accounts of the Estates of
the deceased persons hereafter named,
will be presented to the Orphans'
Court of Adams county, for confirma-
tion and allowance, on **Tuesday the 25th**
day of May next, to wit:

The account of John Brough and
John Myers, Administrators of the Es-
tate of **Peter Kitchen**, deceased.

The account of John Woods, Ad-
ministrator de bonis non of the Estate
of **Joseph Woods**, deceased.

The account of Jacob Spangler, Ad-
ministrator of the Estate of **John George**
Spangler, deceased.

The final account of John Baumgart-
ner and Joseph Orndorff, Executors of
the Estate of **Peter Orndorff**, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Acker,
Administrator of the Estate of **Adam**
Zell, deceased.

The account of James Major, Ad-
ministrator of the Estate of **John Major**,
deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright,
Administrator of the Estate of **Moses**
Lenze, deceased.

The account of Peter Smith, Ad-
ministrator of the Estate of **John Follar**,
deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller,
Administrator of the Estate of **Jacob**
Kopp, deceased.

The account of John Hunter, Execu-
tor of the Estate of **Alexander Hunter**,
deceased.

The account of John L. Gubernator,
Executor of the Estate of **Anna M.**
Small, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Wortz,
Administrator de bonis non with the
will annexed, of the Estate of **Jacob Long**,
deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Exec-
utor of the Estate of **Anthony Stornbaugh**,
deceased.

The account of Catharine Miller and
P. Shanckler, Executors of the Es-
tate of **John Miller**, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, Ad-
ministrator de bonis non with the will
annexed, of the Estate of **Jacob Kuhn**,
deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, Ad-
ministrator of the Estate of **Barbara**
Galt, deceased.

The further account of George Wil-
son and John Bender, Executors of the
Estate of **Thomas Biddria**, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Hanes,
Administrator of the Estate of **Conrad**
Hanes, deceased.

The account of Peter Deardorff and
John Myers, Administrators of the Es-
tate of **John Myers**, deceased.

The second account of John Wilson,
Executor of the Estate of **Robert Wil-**
son, deceased.

The account of Balizer G. Geminter
and Henry Geminter, Administrators of
the Estate of **John Geminter**, deceased.

ALSO,

The account of John Stalsmith,
Guardian of **John and Nicholas Werner**.

The account of John Stalsmith,
Guardian of **Catharine Werner**.

The account of Peter Tussle, Guar-
dian of **George Werner**.
JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
April 27, 1830. 41

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barnard presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying for the removal of the Indians residing in the States, beyond the waters of the Mississippi.

In the House of Representatives, among the number of memorials and petitions presented, was one by Mr. Sutherland, from Philadelphia, in favor of the removal and final settlement, West of the Mississippi, of the Indians.

Mr. Potter moved the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States confers no power on Congress to establish a corporation with authority to manufacture money out of paper, and circulate the same within the limits of any of the States.

2. *Resolved*, That if such power existed in Congress, it were unwise and inexpedient to exercise it, and especially to the extent contemplated in the present charter of the Bank of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That the paper money, or banking system generally, is in its tendency ruinous to the interests of labor and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

4. *Resolved*, therefore, That this House will not consent to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U States.

Mr. Potter moved to lay these resolutions on the table, and the Ayes and Noes being ordered on the call of Mr. Reed, the question was put and decided in the affirmative.

The bill to reduce the price of the public lands was, after an unsuccessful motion on the part of Mr. Williams to lay it on the table, postponed till Monday next, made the special order of the day for that day, and, together with an amendment proposed by Mr. Vinton, ordered to be printed. The other orders of the day were deferred for the purpose of taking up the Import Duties' bill, the consideration of which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair, and Mr. Burges spoke at great length in support of the measure. Mr. Bouldin followed in opposition to the bill, and was succeeded by Mr. Martindale in its favor. Mr. McDuffie rose to reply, but from the lateness of the hour, nearly 6 o'clock, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

May 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The amendment reported to this bill, by the Committee on Finance, to reduce the duty on salt, which was supported in an argument of some length, by Mr. Benton, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 26. The amendment was further supported by Mr. Smith of Maryland, and opposed by Messrs. Chambers and Sanford. At 12 o'clock, the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, when Judge Peck, of Missouri, against whom an article of impeachment had been presented by the House of Representatives, attended with his counsel, Mr. Wirt; and, proclamation having been made, and the charge announced to Judge P from the Chair, a motion was made by Mr. Wirt, that the accused be allowed until the 25th of the present month to file his answer and plea; that he further be allowed process for the purpose of procuring testimony in his behalf, and that he be permitted to go to Missouri to collect it.

The motion was supported by the affidavit of Judge P. Mr. Webster then submitted a motion, that Judge P. file his answer and plea on or before the 22d of the present month. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Webster, Forsyth, and Hayne, took part, Mr. Webster's motion was amended, so as to substitute the 25th instead of the 22d of this month, and the Court adjourned to that day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for re-appropriating certain sums heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the slave trade. It was read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Various other reports and bills passed through the legislative action of the House, among which was the bill introduced by Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the navigation laws. Mr. Strong continued his remarks in opposition to the measure, until the close of the allotted hour. The bill for the regulation of certain import duties, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair, and Mr. McDuffie, in an eloquent and able speech, which occupied the attention of the Committee upwards of three hours, argued in the support of the amendment proposed by him to reduce certain duties imposed

upon foreign commodities by the tariff of 1828 and 1824.

After an animated and interesting discussion, the amendment was negatived, and a substitute to the bill, offered by Mr. Buchanan, providing for the appointment of additional Appraisers in the principal seaport towns, Philadelphia, New York, &c. with a view to the exercise of greater vigilance, in order to prevent frauds upon the revenue, was adopted. Various other amendments were considered, both in the committee and in the House, one of which was proposed by Mr. Scott, tending to an equalization of the duties on imported iron, and another by Mr. Howard, granting a drawback on iron imported for the purpose of being used in the construction of rail roads.

Both of these propositions were agreed to: as also was one of Mr. Barringer, to reduce the duty on foreign salt to fifteen cents per bushel after the 31st December, 1832, and to ten cents after the same period in the succeeding year. Mr. McDuffie had previously moved his amendment in the committee without a call, except as to the article of salt. Mr. Gorham moved for a reconsideration of that part of it relating to hemp and iron. Prior, however, to the taking of the question on the motion, the House, after the longest sitting during the present session, adjourned.

May 13.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to amend the Navigation Laws was taken up, and Mr. Strong continued his remarks until the expiration of the hour. After the transaction of various private business, the Import Duties Bill came under consideration. The question being upon the motion of Mr. Gorham, to re-consider so much of the amendment of Mr. McDuffie's as concerned the duties on hemp and iron.—This motion was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Doddridge moved a reconsideration of the vote of the preceding day, providing for the gradual reduction of the duty on salt.

A long discussion ensued, and after various divisions, by yeas and nays, the clause providing for such reduction was rejected, by a vote of 102 to 98.—Numerous other amendments, were subsequently proposed and debated, and the bill as amended by the Committee of the Whole, was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 115 to 24. At half past nine o'clock the House adjourned after a sitting of eleven hours.

May 14.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, Messrs. Holmes and Rugles presented resolutions calling on the Postmaster General, for certain information relative to his department. The bills to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa—making appropriations for the erection of light boats, beacons, and monuments, for placing buoys, and improving certain rivers and harbors, and ordering surveys—authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Washington turnpike road company, were severally read a third time and passed.

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing the time of the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress, was taken up, and after having amended it by striking out the 17th of May, the time designated by the House, and inserting the 31st of the present month, passed it by a vote of 27 yeas. The bill introduced by Mr. Webster, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, was advocated by Messrs. Webster, McKinley, and Chambers, and opposed by Messrs. Rowan, Dickerson, Sanford, Livingston, Foot, and Smith, of S. C. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Brown moved to lay the bill on the table; this motion was rejected, yeas 21, nays 24. Mr. Dickerson moved to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to amend it so as to assign the duties intended to be performed by the Solicitor of the Treasury to the Attorney General; which motion was lost, yeas 13, nays 32. On taking the question, "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading," it was rejected, yeas 21, nays 24.

The second bill was one reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to re-organize the Navy of the U. States, and containing a provision for the creation of three Admirals. On this bill being taken up, the question was on inserting the words, "one Vice and two Rear Admirals," in lieu of the Admirals stricken out on a former occasion. After a considerable discussion, during which the amendment for the creation of three Admirals, was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 20, together with various other amendments; the question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was rejected, yeas 22, nays 22.

The House took up the Import Duties Bill, which was, after a warm but brief discussion, finally passed, upon a division yeas and nays, by a vote of 137 to 41. The bill from the Senate

for the removal of the Indians to the West of the Mississippi, was subsequently, on motion of Mr. Bell, taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and engaged the attention of the House during the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Bell spoke in support of the measure, until nearly 1 o'clock, when he was compelled, by indisposition, to discontinue his remarks for the present. Mr. Lumpkin was proceeding to address the committee on the same side, but on motion of Mr. Barringer, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

May 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Iredell, from the Committee appointed to audit and control the contingent fund of the Senate, to which the subject had been referred, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, intended to prevent unnecessary expense in the printing of the public documents. The resolution was read, and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Bibb, who voted in the majority, the vote taken on rejecting the bill for the organization of the Navy, was reconsidered; and that part of it creating three Admirals having been, on motion of Mr. Bibb, and the third section leaving it discretionary with the President to increase the number of officers when, in his opinion, the public service may require it, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, stricken out, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, in amendment of the navigation laws, led to a debate which occupied the House for a considerable time, and was finally laid upon the table, with a view of postponing its further consideration until the next session of Congress. The House postponed the orders of the day and suspended the rule devoting Friday to the consideration of private business, in order to take up the Indian Bill. On motion of Mr. Bell, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and resumed the debate of the preceding day upon the subject.

The House of Representatives having yesterday, by a majority of precisely two to one, agreed to the day of adjournment proposed by the Senate, there appears to be no reason to doubt that the adjournment of Congress will take place on the 31st of the present month. The press of business, between this day and the day of adjournment, will be very great in both Houses. To ascertain the progress of it, our readers must look closely at the account of Proceedings in both Houses. Every day some question of importance may be expected to be settled in either House, and on some days many such questions.

Nat. Int.

A letter from a Member of Congress to a gentleman in this City, received from Washington by this day's mail, states that there is every probability of the passage of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road bill, after the Indian Bill is disposed of; which, it will be seen by our report of Congress news, was taken up yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

Balt. Gaz. of May 14.

Coffee.—It is estimated that in 1828, there were consumed in the United States, 39,156,733 pounds of coffee, yielding a duty, at five cents the pound, of \$1,957,836. The bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives, will make a saving to consumers, in this article, of \$1,174,701.—In 1832, a further reduction is contemplated of \$391,567. This measure, by rendering this article cheap, will indirectly tend to the promotion of temperance. Coffee is one of the best substitutes yet found for ardent spirits.

Poulson.

According to an estimate furnished by the War Department, the expense of removing the Indians, as contemplated by the bill which passed the Senate, will probably amount to several millions of dollars. Heretofore the expense of removal, and one year's maintenance, has been equal to 55 dollars for every soul. The number yet to be removed, is computed at 60,000—these at 55 dollars a piece, would cost three millions three hundred thousand dollars. The Secretary, however, thinks that under a system of contracts, less than \$50 a piece would be sufficient and about two millions enough for the whole object. Taking the smallest sum, it is no mean affair. The lands, improvements, &c. which the Indians leave, are to be paid for besides, and, if any thing like the value of them be paid,

The Choctaw Indians.—These people have sent an agent to this city, with power to receive a sale of their property east of the Mississippi. The number

of this tribe is estimated at 21,000 souls—the lands claimed by them amount to about one-third part of the territory embraced in the geographical limits of the state of Mississippi; and they occupy a tract in Alabama, lying on the west bank of the Tombecbe river, about twenty miles wide and 70 miles long. They ask for an appropriation, something like a million of dollars of money, as a consideration for their lands, besides certain other privileges or benefits. We should think that what they ask, if it can be so managed as to ensure to their benefit, and prevent them being the prey of speculators and contractors, would be reasonable enough.

Nat. Intel.

It will be seen by a reference to the first message of the present Executive, that there is scarcely a single measure which he recommended that has not been rejected or refused to be acted upon. This has been the fact in relation to the establishment of a National Bank founded on the credit of the nation; 2d. To the claim of Mrs. Decatur; 3d. To the extension of the pension list; 4th. To the abolition of the Navy Board; 5th. To the "reform" of the judiciary system; 6th. To the re-organization of the marine corps; 7th. To the suggested amendment of the constitution; 8th. To the alteration of the existing tariff; 9th. To the re-organization of the State Department, &c. &c.

Nat. Journ.

The Natchez Galaxy tells a curious story, the amount of which is—a wag at Rodney, Mississippi, addressed a letter to President Jackson, calling for the removal of Mr. Dart, Postmaster of that place, and signed to the letter the name of 'Paul Hoover,' borrowed from Cooper's novel. The President replied that he would do in the premises 'what ever justice and the good of the country required to be done;' and while the so-called Paul Hoover was making merry with his companions over the President's letter, Mr. Dart received notice of his removal by means of a new appointment of L. C. Harris, Esq. The office is worth nothing—and Mr. Dart had consented to act only to accommodate his neighbors. Of course, Mr. Harris will not serve; and the citizens have joined in a petition to have Mr. Dart re-instated, or they are likely to do without a post office. The severest censure is due to the individual who would thus impose upon the Chief Magistrate. We leave the conduct of the latter to the defence of his friends.

U S Gazette.

Mexico.—The following account of the present condition of Mexico has been furnished to the editor of the New Orleans Bee, by a gentleman who has resided some months in that republic: The Mexican provinces are in the most agitated state, and have been so for the last four months.

The present party in power is called the Scotch party. President Guerrero lives at his country seat Gen Bustamante, the Vice President, having a large part of the army under his command, attained the ascendancy over the Yorke party, as they are called, and forced President Guerrero to retire from the Presidency.

Zavala, the late Secretary of State, has been arrested, with a number of other respectable individuals, in the city of Mexico, and their property confiscated, for the use of Bustamante and his troops.

Civil war rages through the provinces. About three weeks ago, a force of one thousand men was sent to arrest President Guerrero: he received information of their intention, and retired to the mountains, with 500 men, where he is increasing his forces, and bids defiance to the party in power.

Several battles have been fought, with little success on either side: the opinion is, that the present party will soon be out of power; at the present moment, Mexico is the most despotic government under the sun. The constitution is treated as a piece of blank paper; the military rules the people, both high and low, with an iron hand. Persons are arrested and imprisoned by order from Bustamante and his officers, as suits their pleasure.

The finances are in the most deplorable state. Some months ago the government borrowed large sums of money from the merchants, for which they gave their paper; which paper was to go in payment of duties; but such is the dishonesty and tricks of the present rulers, that they have broken their contracts, and refuse receiving their notes in payment of duties.

The Climax.—The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday contains several documents relating to Colombian affairs, one of which is a proclamation of Paez, dated Valencia, 2d March, declaring that he would not receive from any legitimate government authority to make war upon us.

Considering that Simon Bolivar has not received from any legitimate government authority to make war upon us, the highest degree injurious to her reputation. The charges were distinctly and clearly proved, and the jury gave a verdict of four millions dollars.

erment authority to make war upon us: Considering that the defence of our lives and homes is of natural right, that in no wise we have provoked this war, but that on the contrary we have maintained ourselves in an attitude, just, moderate and decorous respecting the rights of our neighbors:—

And in fine, consulting the safety of the country, which is the supreme law, we have decreed and do decree:

1. All the citizens are authorised to kill Simon Bolivar, his officers and soldiers who shall be found making war, in the territory of Venezuela, or committing any act of hostility against her peaceable inhabitants.

2. If any village, town or city, shall give aid to the tyrant Bolivar, or his followers, it shall be outlawed and burned.

3. The Government of Venezuela offers the sum of \$2000 for the head of Simon Bolivar, if he shall fire a gun in this unjust and wicked war, or shall be apprehended within the limits of Venezuela.

4. The whole population are charged with the execution of this decree.

Distress in England.—The London

Morning Herald gives some examples of the pressure of the taxes and the poor-rates, which we must presume to be true, but which, if true, exhibit a picture which the laboring population of this country would deem incredible. It is happy for them that this is the case. In one parish in Buckinghamshire, the farmers offered to give up the land to the overseers rather than pay the poor-rates. In another, they actually threw up the land, rather than continue to pay expenses of occupation. In the parish of Choulsbury, the rates are asserted to be twenty-four shillings in the pound! and the vicar gave up his tithes because the rates payable on them were higher than the tithes themselves. If Cobbett were an authority, we could swell these instances with examples adduced by him.

It is certain that a country where the poor-rates are more than thirty-three millions of dollars annually, must have every pursuit of industry clogged with heavy burdens. We have seen it said in English journals, that the taxes have no effect on the laborers, because the laborers paid none. One instance will prove the absurdity of such a notion.—The farmers in Buckinghamshire associated to pay their laborers higher wages, and did so for some time. The association was broken up because some of the members found themselves unable to comply with their engagement, from the weight of the charges they themselves were subject to.

American.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser states as a report, that information has been communicated to the British Minister at Washington, that Captain Thomas Finch, the present commander of the U. S. ship Vincennes, is the legal heir to the title and great estate of the Earl of Bolton. The report is given in such a shape, that we have no reason to doubt it. The Vincennes was at Canton early in January, to sail in a few days for home, and may be soon expected. It is stated that Captain Finch came to this country when he was four years old, and has risen from a humble station to his present rank in our navy, by the regular gradation of merit.

Balt. Gaz.

From papers submitted to Parliament, and published in the London papers, it appears that the poor rates amounted, in 1823, to 6,703,500l. sterling, and that in 1836 they had increased to 6,966,566l. sterling, or near thirty three millions of dollars.

Great Failure.—By the arrival of the barque Monmouth, at Boston, intelligence has been received, that the extensive mercantile house of Palmer and Co. stopped payment on the 4th Jan.—There had been a meeting of the creditors, and the property was made over to assignees for the benefit of the whole.

The failure is said to be for 2½ Crose of Rupres, equal to twelve and a half millions of dollars. Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. of London, were creditors to the amount of £400,000 sterling.

At a court lately held in Niagara county, New York, a person charged with murder was acquitted, the only witness against him being the son of the prisoner, about eight years of age, who could not read, had never seen a bible, had never heard of the existence of God, or of a future state. Such a condition proved to exist in a child, might almost be admitted as circumstantial evidence against a criminal parent.

A young woman in Freehold, New Jersey, recently brought a suit against a man named David Williamson, for slander, in circulating reports in the highest degree injurious to her reputation. The charges were distinctly and clearly proved, and the jury gave a verdict of four millions dollars.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, MAY 18.

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday week, Mr. JOHN CRISWELL, a very respectable young man in the employ (as a waggoner) of Mr. Wm. Linn, of this county, was killed in descending the Allegheny mountain, near Schellsburg, Bedford county. His horses became frightened, and ran rapidly down the hill.—He was on foot, and seized the bridle of the saddle-horse to check the team, and kept with them a short distance, when, it is supposed, the animal stumbled, and Mr. Criswell was thrown under the wheel, which passed over him and crushed him so much, that he died that evening. One of the horses was also killed.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Republican citizens of Menallen township, at the house of John Gilbert, Innkeeper, in said township—WM. BOYD was called to the Chair, and SAM'L B. WRIGHT appointed Sec'y.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We have, with some degree of concern, witnessed the schemes and machinations of a new faction, or party, got up in our County, avowedly for the purpose of destroying pre-existing political parties, from which the people never had cause to apprehend danger, and to establish a new one, which, we humbly conceive, would be calculated to have a very dangerous effect upon our Republican institutions.

The leaders of this new party have seized hold of a virtuous excitement, occasioned by the abduction and probable murder of Capt. Morgan, as the only means by which they imagine they can become conspicuous, and ride into office and power.

That the object of the leaders of this new party, is the destruction of former political parties, and particularly the Democratic party, and the formation of a new one out of their ruins, is clearly manifest; of the truth of which every man will be abundantly satisfied, that will give himself the trouble to examine into the true character of those who are the principal promoters and leaders of this new party. We are, however, free to declare, that we shall stand ready, at all times, to lend our aid to put down any undue influence that the Masonic Society may at any time attempt to exercise, and are willing to oppose the nomination of any of the fraternity for office, which we consider the only legitimate mode to be resorted to.—But respect for our Republican institutions, and for the peace and welfare of our happy Country, forbids us from joining with a set of Political Gamblers and disappointed politicians, whose sole object is personal aggrandizement. Therefore,

Resolved. That, believing the party recently got up in this County, styled Anti-Masonic, to have nothing further in view, than the destruction of pre-existing parties in the County and State, and the formation of a new political party, at the head of which its leaders are to ride, and knowing its leaders to be composed exclusively of "men of principle in proportion to their interest," we will take every honorable mean within our power, to defeat them in their designs.

Resolved. That we respectfully recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the County, who are opposed to the faction falsely styled Anti-Masonic, to hold Meetings in their several election districts, on some day certain previous to the third Saturday in August next, and freely to express their opinions in reference to the unholy crusade against the rights of the people, and pre-existing political parties—and that they recommend their fellow-citizens to meet in County Meeting, on the said third Saturday in August.

Resolved. That the Republican citizens of Menallen township, opposed to the new faction styled Anti-Masonic, are respectfully requested to meet at the house of John Gilbert, on Saturday the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of an interchange of opinion in reference to the existing state of politics in Adams county.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Compiler, Adams Sentinel and Gettysburg Intelligencer.

WM. BOYD, Chairman.

S. B. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

The Senate was yesterday engaged in the consideration of Executive business. Several decisions of interest are understood to have been made. The nomination of AMOS KENDALL to the office of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, was confirmed (every member of the Senate being in his place,) the Senate being equally divided, 24 to 24, and the Vice-President giving the casting vote in his favor. The nomination of M. M. NOAH to the office of Surveyor of the Port of New York, was rejected by a vote of 25 to 23. The nomination of MOSES DAWSON to the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and J. B. GARDNER to be Register of the Land Office at Tiffin, in the same State, were rejected by large majorities.

Another Steam Boat Accident.

NASHVILLE, April 27.

On Friday last, as the Steam Boat Tally-Ho, Turner Master, was proceeding down the Cumberland, near Dover, one of her boilers burst, killing a sailor and a negro, and so terribly burning the Engineer, Mr. Sturdevant, that he died in a few hours after.

We understand the boat had just received a supply of wood, was in the act of putting off, and the Engineer about to let the steam upon the Engine, when the cap of the boiler, which appears to have been very imperfectly made, was forced off, projecting the boiler to the rear, where it confined the Engineer, burning him fatally.

This accident appears to have been caused solely by an original defect in a part of the boiler; and no blame can attach to any manager of the boat.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Since the introduction of steam-boats into England, we are informed that but a single boat (the Norwich) has burst her boiler. This was more than twelve years since. Immediately afterwards, there was a parliamentary enactment on the subject, and no disaster of the kind has since taken place. We are glad to hear that this subject has at last been taken up by Congress. The Chamber of Commerce of this city has also appointed a committee to investigate and report upon this matter. We trust the investigation will be pursued, until such measures are adopted, as will effectually check the recurrence of these dreadful accidents.

Two points of some importance were lately decided by Judge Baldwin, in his charge to the jury, at Philadelphia, in the case of Wilson, the mail robber.—First, that the word *jeopardy* must be construed in its common acceptation, in deciding whether the carrier's life had really been in danger, within the meaning of the statute; and, secondly, that the robbery of an unsworn carrier was within the provisions of the act of Congress. The Daily Chronicle says: "Judge Baldwin's remarks, on the right of the Jury to decide the law in opposition to the Court, were remarkably judicious and impressive. He told them, distinctly, that this was in their power; but, that by taking the law as laid down by the Judges, they should avoid that "moral responsibility," to which, by the opposite course, they would subject themselves. Still the Jury, in criminal cases, were judges of law as well as of fact."

The Baltimore American says, that the line of Rail Road between that city and Ellicott's Mills, a distance of 13 miles, is rapidly advancing to completion, and will be ready for the reception of carriages in a short time hence.—The Company, it will be observed, are desirous of receiving proposals during the present week, for the hire of a number of horses and drivers, to be employed in the transportation of passengers.

Albany Election.—The election for city officers took place in Albany on Tuesday week. The parties were—Regency, (Jackson,) Working Men and Anti-Masonic. The latter (anti-masonic) obtained an aggregate vote of about 90: and the working men a complete and triumphant majority in every ward of the city excepting the first.

We are glad to learn, from the Norfolk papers, the fact, that a Steam-boat has been built, and is about to be put in operation on the Dismal Swamp Canal, upon a new plan, particularly adapted to canal navigation, having the paddles, or impelling power, in the stern of the boat. We saw a plan of such a boat, some months ago, intended for use on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, prepared by one of our best mechanics, which looked well on paper, and, we have no doubt, would move well on water. It would be a reproach to science to say that such a thing as a Canal Steam-boat is not practicable in various forms. By competition we shall find out which is the best. Speaking of Canals, it is long since we have seen any thing more ingenious than the

Canal Bridge, elevated to admit of boats passing under it, but depressible to admit the transit of waggons, carriages, &c. an invention by Gen. SMITH, of Georgetown, of which we have lately inspected the model. If this bridge answers the purpose intended, (as we do not see why it should not,) it will be a very interesting improvement in the construction of Canals. *Nat. Int.*

Visitors to West Point for 1830.

Hon. S. P. CARSON, of North Carolina; Rev. S. FINDLAY, of Kentucky; Wm. W. SEaton, Esq. District of Columbia; F. SMITH of Virginia; Gen. M. STOKES, of North Carolina; Dr. F. BACHE, of Pennsylvania; Dr. LINDSLEY, of Tennessee; Samuel EDWARDS, Esq. of Pennsylvania; Wm. J. ANDERSON, of New York; James SHANNON, of Kentucky; Rev. S. STEELE, of Kentucky; Hon. JOHN ROWAN, of Kentucky; James M. MASON, Esq. of Virginia; Judge J. HALL, of Illinois; George M'CUlloch, Esq. of New Jersey; Dr. Wainwright, of New York; John TOWNSEND, Esq. of New York.

*These two gentlemen from Kentucky are appointed from Philadelphia, where they have been appointed to attend the clerical duties of their respective churches.

In relation to the law lately passed in Tennessee, giving a right of occupancy to any man whose wife had two or more children at one birth, to two hundred acres of land for each child, a member of that Legislature writes:—"I will tell you the reason that prompted me to introduce that law. There are six women living in the district that I represent, that had three children at one birth, and one that had five—all of them poor. Since my return home I have heard of three others in this state who come within the provision of this law."

A Good Idea.—The repetition of crimes and robberies, and the roaming about of State Prison Convicts, being the topics of conversation, a gentleman, distinguished for the reach of his mind, observed, the subject was of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the nation; and he suggested the expediency of negotiating with Great Britain for the privilege of transporting our rogues to Botany Bay, and sending an annual frigate out to land them there.—The project is worthy of consideration, and we should thus be effectually, permanently, and economically, relieved from the depredations of the incorrigible desperadoes, who infect our states. *Boston Gaz.*

Another.—Capital punishment has been abolished in Egypt for all political offences, and robberies committed by the Kophets or persons filling high posts. Even murders and forgeries are no longer liable to death, in lieu of which has been substituted hard labor in the arsenal of Alexandria, for ten, twenty, or thirty years, or for life.

A hint.—The grand jury of Rowan county, N. Carolina, presents as a nuisance, the practice of a certain grade of lawyers, of abusing the character of witnesses and parties to suits. They assert that it is time a stop was put to this "bully-ragging," as they call it, in their classical language. They say the poor witnesses have no redress, for it is always "a hopeless case to go to law with lawyers." So it is.

BLANNERHASSETT.

There are few Americans to whom the name of this unfortunate dupe of Aaron Burr, is not rendered familiar by the eloquence of Wirt. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in Richmond, which appeared in the Enquirer, contains information of him which will be read with some interest:—

"In the Island of Guernsey, I fell in with a gentleman, who once figured in a very public character in Richmond, Mr. Blannerhasset. He is suffering from the infirmities of old age and asthma. His wife is still a fine woman, and shews, that 25 years ago she was beautiful. The friends in the Island of Guernsey, who gave me the introduction, knew he had been in America, but knew nothing of the prosecution. Mrs. Blannerhasset wept when we talked over Mr. Wirt's speech. She seemed deeply attached to Western Virginia, and we spent a truly pleasant afternoon and evening together."

Governor Houston.—It is mentioned in the Nashville Banner, that General SAMUEL HOUSTON, late governor of Tennessee, has arrived there, on his way to his new residence among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas. Well, the vulgar remark truly says, "that it takes all sorts of people to make a world." Diogenes, after having witnessed all the display of ancient magnificence, returned to the dignified retirement of his tub, to look on the surrounding pageant with Cynic indifference. His disciples, however, were not very numerous, and although ma-

nyalogies have been written by civilized men on the superior blessings of savage life, as they set no example, they obtained no followers, except in their own theoretic way. We remember that the melancholy Cowper, in a gloomy moment, wished for

"—A lodge in some vast wilderness," but he would have borne with him the spirit of piety, and his inducements to retirement were the same as his inducements to pray—"Lead us not into temptation." There was the practical philosopher too, who thought that solitude was sweet, but then he wished to have some one near him to whom he might whisper the sweetness of solitude. And Byron, in one of the happiest passages of his sublimest poem, exclaims—

"Oh that the desert were my dwelling place," But we have never loved his memory the less for the addenda of the next lines,

"With some fair spirit for my minister! That I might all forget the human race, And hating no one, love but only her."

Often, in the romances of our younger years, have we admired this sentiment.

Governor Houston, after having visited Washington, and mingled in the splendor of its fascinating enjoyments, now, of choice, goes into the far wilderness, to become the companion of the savage red man. Is he fond of the antithesis of life?—Socrates, after enjoying the voluptuousness of Athenian elegance, fed on the Spartan's black broth with apparent gusto.—But he had a strong motive. What Governor Houston's motives are, we do not pretend to divine. But we hope that he has less misanthropy than has been usually attributed to him.

Cincinnati Daily Adv.

A writer in one of the eastern papers speaking of the mystery which still hangs over the murder of Mr. White of Salem, relates the following circumstance which fell under his own observation.

In the year 1821, on a hot and sultry day, I was travelling in the Territory of Arkansas. My horse, already jaded with the intense heat of the climate, and the privations he endured, moved onward with a snail-like pace. The road was rude, and rough, solitary, and broken, and for eight or ten hours, I was not gratified with the sight of a wigwam; though I was now and then saluted by a rude lord of the forest, whose aspect was not well calculated to fill my bosom with delights. As I approached the Post of Arkansas, a small fortress and village, my attention was arrested by a mound, and a small monument, on which was recorded the following epitaph:

"Beneath this melancholy mound, reposes the body of Jean Jacques Descartes, a native of Languedoc, France, who on the tenth day of July, 1817, was murdered on the spot where he now reposes, by the hand of some cowardly assassin. He was in the quiet pursuit of his travels for adventure, he had wronged no man, and knew no enemy. He was in the possession of treasure when murdered, but the assassin took nothing from him, and all of his effects were recovered by his wife, who on learning the fate of the man she worshipped, unaccompanied, unprotected, and cheerless, left her native country for love and vengeance. She has not discovered the perpetrator of her husband's murder, and has erected this rude monument, to tell the assassin, if he yet lives, that he shall yet feel the severity of a widow's vengeance."

I do not know, that I have quoted the epitaph correctly, but such was the substance of it, and by me it never will be forgotten. Whilst I stood pondering over the spot of earth which screened the unfortunate from human observation, a Spaniard who could speak a little broken English made his appearance, and told the dead traveller's story. It was simple and brief, and was in accordance with the epitaph. He was found by the roadside—his pockets were not rifled; he was shot through the head, and, from conjecture, the deed was done out of mere wantonness.

A daughter of Christophe, late President of Hayti, is shortly to be married to a Prussian Colonel, now at Dresden; she is represented as a very accomplished young lady, and her complexion of the purest jet black.

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A further supplement to the "Act directing the descent of intestates real estates, and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 19th April, 1794.

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the term *physic*, as used in the 14th section of the act to which this is a further supplement, shall not (in relation to the payment of the debts of deceased persons whose estates are insolvent) be so construed as to mean more than for medicine and attendance of physicians during the last illness of such deceased persons.

Marrageable.—The ages fixed by law in New York, when persons are declared capable of contracting marriage, are seventeen for males, and fourteen for females. Now, we have always been under the impression, that the human faculties were earlier developed in a southern than a northern latitude: But our law-givers seem to have determined otherwise; for by a statute of North Carolina, a female under fifteen years of age is rendered incompetent to enter into marriage without the consent of parent or guardian; and all marriages in contravention of the law, are declared null and void, as to the descent of property.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening the 11th inst. at Loudon, Franklin county, Pa. Mr. DAVID WERT, late of this borough, in the 23d year of his age.

On Saturday last, Mr. JAS. HUGHES, of Mont Alto Furnace, Franklin county.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,

WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer.)

Berwick township, May 18.

LAST NOTICE.

I have this day left my Books, and all Notes due me, in the hands of A. RUSSELL, Esq. for collection. All those that wish to save costs, can do so by calling on him, on or before the 22d day of June next, and paying off the same.—No distinction can be made after that time, but Suits brought against all those that neglect to call. Let it suffice to say, that I am in want of my Money immediately, and must collect it.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

May 12.

4t

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of GALLOWAY & Co., either by Note or Book account, are notified, that unless their respective accounts are settled before the 1st of July next, the Books will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given, as I am compelled to settle with the Executors.

DAVID M'CREARY,

Surviving Partner.

May 18.

4t

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Bluck's Tavern Turnpike Company, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 18th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said company for the ensuing year. By Order,

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

May 18.

Franklin Repository will insert the above and charge this office.

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, May 11.

1f

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20.

1f

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barnard presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying for the removal of the Indians residing in the States, beyond the waters of the Mississippi.

In the House of Representatives, among the number of memorials and petitions presented, was one by Mr. Sutherland, from Philadelphia, in favor of the removal and final settlement, West of the Mississippi, of the Indians.

Mr. Potter moved the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States confers no power on Congress to establish a corporation with authority to manufacture Money out of paper, and circulate the same within the limits of any of the States.

2. *Resolved*, That if such power existed, in Congress, it were unwise and inexpedient to exercise it, and especially to the extent contemplated in the present charter of the Bank of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That the paper money, or banking system generally, is in its tendency ruinous to the interests of labor and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

4. *Resolved*, therefore, That this House will not consent to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. Potter moved to lay these resolutions on the table, and the Ayes and Noes being ordered on the call of Mr. Reed, the question was put and decided in the affirmative.

The bill to reduce the price of the public lands was, after an unsuccessful motion on the part of Mr. Williams to lay it on the table, postponed till Monday next, made the special order of the day for that day, and, together with an amendment proposed by Mr. Vinton, ordered to be printed. The other orders of the day were deferred for the purpose of taking up the Impost Duties' bill, the consideration of which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair, and Mr. Burges spoke at great length in support of the measure. Mr. Bouldin followed in opposition to the bill, and was succeeded by Mr. Martindale in its favor. Mr. McDuffie rose to reply, but from the lateness of the hour, nearly 6 o'clock, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

May 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The amendment reported to this bill, by the Committee on Finance, to reduce the duty on salt, which was supported in an argument of some length, by Mr. Benton, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 26. The amendment was further supported by Mr. Smith of Maryland, and opposed by Messrs. Chambers and Sanford. At 12 o'clock, the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, when Judge Peck, of Missouri, against whom an article of impeachment had been presented by the House of Representatives, attended with his counsel, Mr. Wirt; and, proclamation having been made, and the charge announced to Judge P. from the Chair, a motion was made by Mr. Wirt, that the accused be allowed until the 25th of the present month to file his answer and plea; that he further be allowed process for the purpose of procuring testimony in his behalf, and that he be permitted to go to Missouri to collect it.

The motion was supported by the affidavit of Judge P. Mr. Webster then submitted a motion, that Judge P. file his answer and plea on or before the 22d of the present month. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Webster, Forsyth, and Hayne, took part, Mr. Webster's motion was amended, so as to substitute the 23th instead of the 22d of this month, and the Court adjourned to that day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for re-appropriating certain sums heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the slave trade. It was read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Various other reports and bills passed through the legislative action of the House, among which was the bill introduced by Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the navigation laws. Mr. Strong continued his remarks in opposition to the measure, until the close of the allotted hour. The bill for the regulation of certain import duties, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair; and Mr. McDuffie, in an eloquent and able speech, which occupied the attention of the Committee upwards of three hours, argued in the support of the amendment proposed by him to reduce certain duties imposed

upon foreign commodities by the tariff of 1828 and 1824.

After an animated and interesting discussion, the amendment was negatived; and a substitute to the bill, offered by Mr. Buchanan, providing for the appointment of additional Appraisers in the principal seaport towns, Philadelphia, New York, &c. with a view to the exercise of greater vigilance, in order to prevent frauds upon the revenue, was adopted. Various other amendments were considered, both in the committee and in the House, one of which was proposed by Mr. Scott, tending to an equalization of the duties on imported iron, and another by Mr. Howard, granting a drawback on iron imported for the purpose of being used in the construction of rail roads.

Both of these propositions were agreed to: as also was one of Mr. Barringer, to reduce the duty on foreign salt to fifteen cents per bushel after the 31st December, 1832, and to ten cents after the same period in the succeeding year. Mr. McDuffie had previously renewed his amendment in the committee without avail; except as to the article of salt. Mr. Gorham moved for a reconsideration of that part of it relating to hemp and iron. Prior, however, to the taking of the question on the motion, the House, after the longest sitting during the present session, adjourned.

May 13.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to amend the Navigation Laws was taken up, and Mr. Strong continued his remarks until the expiration of the hour. After the transaction of various private business, the Import Duties Bill came under consideration. The question being upon the motion of Mr. Gorham, to re-consider so much of the amendment of Mr. McDuffie's as concerned the duties on hemp and iron.—This motion was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Doddridge moved a re-consideration of the vote of the preceding day, providing for the gradual reduction of the duty on salt.

A long discussion ensued, and after various divisions, by yeas and nays, the clause providing for such reduction was rejected, by a vote of 102 to 98.—Numerous other amendments, were subsequently proposed and debated, and the bill as amended by the Committee of the Whole, was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 115 to 24. At half past nine o'clock the House adjourned after a sitting of eleven hours.

May 14.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, Messrs. Holmes and Rugles presented resolutions calling on the Postmaster General, for certain information relative to his department. The bills to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa—making appropriations for the erection of light boats, beacons, and monuments, for placing buoys, and improving certain rivers and harbors, and ordering surveys—authorising a subscription to the stock of the Washington turnpike road company, were severally read a third time and passed.

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing the time of the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress, was taken up, and after having amended it by striking out the 17th of May, the time designated by the House, and inserting the 31st of the present month, passed it by a vote of 27 yeas. The bill introduced by Mr. Webster, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, was advocated by Messrs. Webster, McKinley, and Chambers, and opposed by Messrs. Rowan, Dickerson, Sanford, Livingston, Foot, and Smith, of S. C. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Brown moved to lay the bill on the table; this motion was rejected, yeas 21, nays 24. Mr. Dickerson moved to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to amend it so as to assign the duties intended to be performed by the Solicitor of the Treasury to the Attorney General; which motion was lost, yeas 13, nays 32. On taking the question, "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" it was rejected, yeas 21, nays 24.

The second bill was one reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to re-organize the Navy of the U. States; and containing a provision for the creation of three Admirals. On this bill being taken up, the question was on inserting the words, "one Vice and two Rear Admirals," in lieu of the Admirals stricken out on a former occasion. After a considerable discussion, during which the amendment for the creation of three Admirals, was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 20, together with various other amendments; the question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was rejected, yeas 22, nays 22.

The House took up the Import Duties Bill, which was, after a warm but brief discussion, finally passed, upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 127 to 41. The bill from the Senate

for the removal of the Indians to the West of the Mississippi, was subsequently, on motion of Mr. Bell, taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and engaged the attention of the House during the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Bell spoke in support of the measure, until nearly 1 o'clock, when he was compelled, by indisposition, to discontinue his remarks for the present. Mr. Lumpkin was proceeding to address the committee on the same side; but on motion of Mr. Barringer, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

May 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Iredell, from the Committee appointed to audit and control the contingent fund of the Senate, to which the subject had been referred, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, intended to prevent unnecessary expense in the printing of the public documents. The resolution was read, and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Bibb, who voted in the majority, the vote taken on rejecting the bill for the organization of the Navy, was reconsidered; and that part of it creating three Admirals having been, on motion of Mr. Bibb, and the third section leaving it discretionary with the President to increase the number of officers when, in his opinion, the public service may require it, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, stricken out, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, in amendment of the navigation laws, led to a debate which occupied the House for a considerable time, and was finally laid upon the table, with a view of postponing its further consideration until the next session of Congress. The House postponed the orders of the day and suspended the rule devoting Friday to the consideration of private business, in order to take up the Indian Bill. On motion of Mr. Bell, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and resumed the debate of the preceding day upon the subject.

The House of Representatives having yesterday, by a majority of precisely two to one, agreed to the day of adjournment proposed by the Senate, there appears to be no reason to doubt that the adjournment of Congress will take place on the 31st of the present month. The press of business, between this day and the day of adjournment, will be very great in both Houses. To ascertain the progress of it, our readers must look closely at the account of Proceedings in both Houses. Every day some question of importance may be expected to be settled in either House, and on some days many such questions.

Nat. Int.

A letter from a Member of Congress to a gentleman in this City, received from Washington by this day's mail, states that there is every probability of the passage of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road bill, after the Indian Bill is disposed of: which, it will be seen by our report of Congress news, was taken up yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

Balt. Gaz. of May 14.

Coffee.—It is estimated that in 1828, there were consumed in the United States, 39,156,733 pounds of coffee, yielding a duty, at five cents the pound, of \$1,957,836. The bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives, will make a saving to consumers, in this article, of \$1,174,701.—In 1832, a further reduction is contemplated of \$391,567. This measure, by rendering this article cheap, will indirectly tend to the promotion of temperance. Coffee is one of the best substitutes yet found for ardent spirits.

Poulson.

According to an estimate furnished by the War Department, the expense of removing the Indians, as contemplated by the bill which passed the Senate, will probably amount to several millions of dollars. Heretofore the expense of removal, and one year's maintenance, has been equal to 33 dollars for every soul. The number yet to be removed, is computed at 60,000—these at 33 dollars a piece, would cost three millions three hundred thousand dollars. The Secretary, however, thinks, that under a system of contracts, less than \$30 a piece would be sufficient and about two millions enough for the whole object. Taking the smallest sum, it is no mean affair. The lands, improvements, &c. which the Indians leave, are to be paid for besides, and, if any thing like the value of them be paid, will cost an immense sum.—*Fredonian*.

The Choctaw Indians.—These people have sent an agent to this city, with power to negotiate a sale of their possessions east of the Mississippi. The num-

ber of this tribe is estimated at 21,000 souls—the lands claimed by them amount to about one-third part of the territory embraced in the geographical limits of the state of Mississippi; and they occupy a tract in Alabama, lying on the west bank of the Tombigbee river, about twenty miles wide and 70 miles long. They ask for an appropriation, something like a million of dollars of money, as a consideration for their lands, besides certain other privileges or benefits. We should think that what they ask, if it can be so managed as to ensure to their benefit, and prevent them being the prey of speculators and contractors, would be reasonable enough.

Nat. Intel.

It will be seen by a reference to the first message of the present Executive, that there is scarcely a single measure which he recommended that has not been rejected or refused to be acted upon. This has been the fact in relation to the establishment of a National Bank founded on the credit of the nation; 2d. To the claim of Mrs. Decatur; 3d. To the extension of the pension list; 4th. To the abolition of the Navy Board; 5th. To the "reform" of the judiciary system; 6th. To the re-organization of the marine corps; 7th. To the suggested amendment of the constitution; 8th. To the alteration of the existing tariff; 9th. To the re-organization of the State Department, &c. &c.

Nat. Journ.

The Natchez Galaxy tells a curious story, the amount of which is—a wag at Rodney, Mississippi, addressed a letter to President Jackson, calling for the removal of Mr. Dart, Postmaster of that place, and signed to the letter the name of 'Paul Hoover,' borrowed from Cooper's novel. The President replied that he would do in the premises 'what ever justice and the good of the country required to be done;' and while the *soi-disant* Paul Hoover was making merry with his companions over the President's letter, Mr. Dart received notice of his removal by means of a new appointment of L. C. Harris, Esq. The office is worth nothing—and Mr. Dart had consented to act only to accommodate his neighbors. Of course, Mr. Harris will not serve; and the citizens have joined in a petition to have Mr. Dart re-instated, or they are likely to do without a post office. The severest censure is due to the individual who would thus impose upon the Chief Magistrate. We leave the conduct of the latter to the defence of his friends.

U. S. Gazette.

Mexico.—The following account of the present condition of Mexico has been furnished to the editor of the New Orleans Bee, by a gentleman who has resided some months in that republic:

The Mexican provinces are in the most agitated state, and have been so for the last four months. The present party in power is called the Scotch party. President Guerrero lives at his country seat. Gen. Bustamante, the Vice President, having a large part of the army under his command, attained the ascendancy over the Yorke party, as they are called, and forced President Guerrero to retire from the Presidency.

Zavala, the late Secretary of State, has been arrested, with a number of other respectable individuals, in the city of Mexico, and their property confiscated, for the use of Bustamante and his troops.

Civil war rages through the provinces. About three weeks ago, a force of one thousand men was sent to arrest President Guerrero: he received information of their intention, and retired to the mountains, with 500 men, where he is increasing his forces, and bids defiance to the party in power.

Several battles have been fought, with little success on either side: the opinion is, that the present party will soon be out of power; at the present moment, Mexico is the most despotic government under the sun. The constitution is treated as a piece of blank paper: the military rules the people, both high and low, with an iron hand. Persons are arrested and imprisoned by order from Bustamante and his officers, as suits their pleasure.

The finances are in the most deplorable state. Some months ago the government borrowed large sums of money from the merchants, for which they gave their paper; which paper was to go in payment of duties; but such is the dishonesty and tricks of the present rulers, that they have broken their contracts, and refuse receiving their notes in payment of duties.

The Climax.—The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday contains several documents relating to Colombian affairs, one of which is a proclamation of Paez, dated Valencia, 2d March, declaring Bolivar an outlaw, and offering a reward of \$2000 for his head!!! The following are extracts from this document:—

Considering that Simon Bolivar has not received from any legitimate gov-

ernment, authority to make war upon us. Considering that the defence of our lives and homes is of natural right, that in no wise we have provoked this war, but that on the contrary we have maintained ourselves in an attitude, just, moderate and decorous respecting the rights of our neighbors:—

And in fine, consulting the safety of the country, which is the supreme law, we have decreed and do decree:

1. All the citizens are authorised to kill Simon Bolivar, his officers and soldiers who shall be found making war, in the territory of Venezuela, or committing any act of hostility against her peaceable inhabitants.

2. If any village, town or city, shall give aid to the tyrant Bolivar, or his followers, it shall be outlawed and burned.

3. The Government of Venezuela offers the sum of \$2000 for the head of Simon Bolivar, if he shall fire a gun in this unjust and wicked war, or shall be apprehended within the limits of Venezuela.

4. The whole population are charged with the execution of this decree.

Distress in England.—The London Morning Herald gives some examples of the pressure of the taxes and the poor-rates, which we must presume to be true, but which, if true, exhibit a picture which the laboring population of this country would deem incredible. It is happy for them that this is the case. In one parish in Buckinghamshire, the farmers offered to give up the land to the overseers rather than pay the poor-rates. In another, they actually threw up the land, rather than continue to pay expenses of occupation. In the parish of Choulsbury, the rates are asserted to be twenty-four shillings in the pound! and the vicar gave up his tithes because the rates payable on them were higher than the tithes themselves. If Cobbett were an authority, we could swell these instances with examples adduced by him.—It is certain that a country where the poor-rates are more than thirty-three millions of dollars annually, must have every pursuit of industry clogged with heavy burdens. We have seen it said in English journals, that the taxes have no effect on the laborers, because the laborers paid none. One instance will prove the absurdity of such a notion.—The farmers in Buckinghamshire associated to pay their laborers higher wages, and did so for some time. The association was broken up because some of the members found themselves unable to comply with their engagement, from the weight of the charges they themselves were subject to.

American.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser states as a report, that information has been communicated to the British Minister at Washington, that Captain THOMAS FINCH, the present commander of the U. S. ship Vincennes, is the legal heir to the title and great estate of the *Earl of Bolton*. The report is given in such a shape, that we have no reason to doubt it. The Vincennes was at Canton early in January, to sail in a few days for home, and may be soon expected. It is stated that Captain Finch came to this country when he was four years old, and has risen from a humble station to his present rank in our navy, by the regular gradation of merit.

Balt. Gaz.

From papers submitted to Parliament, and published in the London papers, it appears that the poor rates amounted, in 1823, to 6,702,500*l.* sterling, and that in 1826 they had increased to 6,966,566*l.* sterling, or near *three millions of dollars*.

Great Failure.—By the arrival of the barque Monmouth, at Boston, intelligence has been received, that the extensive mercantile house of Palmer and Co. stopped payment on the 4th Jan.—There had been a meeting of the creditors, and the property was made over to assignees for the benefit of the whole. The failure is said to be for 2½ Crose of Rupees, equal to *two and a half millions of dollars*. Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. of London, were creditors to the amount of £400,000 sterling.

At a court lately held in Niagara county, New York, a person charged with murder was acquitted, the only witness against him being the son of the prisoner, about eight years of age, who could not read, had never seen a bible, had never heard of the existence of God, or of a future state. Such a condition proved to exist in a child, might almost be admitted as circumstantial evidence against a criminal parent.

A young woman in Freehold, New Jersey, recently brought a suit against a man named David Williamson, for slander, in circulating reports in the highest degree injurious to her reputation. The charges were distinctly and clearly proved, and the jury gave a verdict of *four thousand dollars*.



WILL FLOWER.

I love thee lone and lonesome flower,
Because thou art not blam'd thy bloom—
In pleasure's gay and gaudy bowers,
Or luxury's proud and riotous room;
But on the silent mountain's side,
Thy clinging leaves a fragrance shed,
Or gives to the desert's hill
A relic of its glories fled.

These wreaths, in vivid freshness bright,
Methinks the flowers' beauty portray,
Who bask in fortune's sun and light,
And wail in her joyous way;
But thou art like that gentle rose, [pass'd,
Which blooms when friends and fame have
Tow'rs the dark wreck of hope above,
And smiles through ruin to the last. M. A.

MOUNT VERNON.

The following interesting account of the recent visit of the masonic fraternity of Alexandria to the tomb of Washington, which has been briefly noted heretofore, is extracted from a letter published in the Union, N. Y. Sentinel, written by one of the members of that print, now in Congress. The extract commences with the departure from Alexandria of the Steamer Columbia in which the company had taken passage for Mount Vernon.

At 8 minutes past 2, the Columbia, having on board the fraternity, with several ladies and invited friends, set forward with the band playing *Auld Lang Syne*. At 10 minutes before 3 she came to off Fort Washington, 8 miles below Alexandria, and a boat went ashore for the officer in command. Nearly an hour elapsed, and it returned without him. Soon after, the Columbia dropped anchor within three quarters of a mile of Mount Vernon, (the water being too shallow to admit of a nearer approach,) and at ten minutes past 4 we commenced landing in boats—the ladies first, of course. I believe I had better luck than most of the male visitors, and reached the shore while only few had set foot upon the sacred soil. But the Marshalls were in possession of the narrow road that led up to the mansion, and absolutely forbade even the ladies to advance until all, including the band, had landed. On such an occasion, however, my curiosity could not withstand the temptation. I gradually made an oblique movement to the right, and having, under cover of the cedars, eluded their vigilance, progressed slowly along a solitary path that ultimately conducted me to the tomb.

Al! what shall I say of this sacred vault, containing the remains of our immortal Washington—"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In what language shall I describe the spot, where the good and the great from every quarter of the civilized world, have paid the homage of profound respect, and shed the tear of regret.

The tomb of Washington is a simple structure of brick, situated at the verge of a sloping lawn, about one hundred paces from the house. It faces the east. It is enclosed with a rude paling of oak, and the door very plain, is made of pine. Four or five tall cedars, from six to eight inches in diameter, are growing upon it. On one side, the wide lawn, affording already rich pasture, spreads out to the N. W., while on the other, towards the river and not far from it, the bank suddenly becomes steeper and is heavily timbered with oak, cedar, and other forest trees. As the vault was not to be opened, and no other inducement for delay existed, I rested a spell at the door, and then, with a few trifling relics, in solemn mood, wound my way along the path to a turretted summer house upon the most elevated part of the mount. This appears to be rather in a dilapidated state. Every part of the interior, affording a smooth surface, is inscribed with the names and residence of visitors from Europe and America, and the settlers, weather-beaten and rickety, have been deprived of several rundles, I imagine, as mementos of the place. Having sat in the seat which the colored cicerone assured me was that usually occupied by Washington, and taken a look through his telescope, I next approached, on a gravelled walk, the unostentatious domicile itself.

Washington's house is in every sense of the word a plain, REPUBLICAN edifice—one story high—the threshold even with the ground—not equal in size or style of architecture to the proud mansions that line the banks of the Hudson. It is furnished in an ample, though not costly manner. The apartment containing the library, which is not large, has undergone no change since his decease. The books are placed in a case with glass doors, and appear to be mostly modern works, richly bound. In the hall hangs the key of the Bastille, which was sent him from Paris at the breaking out of the French Revolution, after the execrable prison had been demolished by the populace. It has three wards, and is about four inches in length—is well finished—and, instead of an eye at the end for a handle, it has a simple cross bar in the form of a T. From either extremity of the main edifice, the kitchen, store house, servants' house, and other out-houses, (smaller of course, tho' in external appearance the same,) extend in regular order around the semi circular carriage way, which leads westwardly toward the public road. Farther off is a long brick stable, flanked by other shelters of timber for the storage of fodder, &c.

The view from the portico along the eastern front is perhaps more interesting than that from any other country seat in the U. S. The Potomac, at Mount Vernon, is wider than for some distance above or below, occasioned by the entrance of Broad Creek on the left bank and a bend in its course on the right. Near the point thus formed by the junction of Broad Creek, stands Fort Washington, the star-spangled banner proudly waving over it, Below, far as the eye can reach, the glittering waters roll onward to the sea—white opposite, on the Maryland shore, the green woods and open space, rising gradually from the fort, present an agreeable picture for the

admirers of rural scenery. As I stood thus alone upon the hallowed pavement of the portico, which had so often and often been trodden by the *FAVOR OF HIS COUNTRY*, contemplating the magnificent landscape, I could not avoid repeating to myself, from a spot so appropriate, the subjoined verses from our inimitable national air.

Hail Columbia! happy land!
Hail ye heroes! heaven-born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Sonnet, sound the trump of fame,
Let Washington's great name
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Let every chime to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear.
With equal skill, and god-like power,
He govern'd in the fearful hour.
Of horror war, and ruled with ease,
The happier time of grateful peace.
Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

By this time the swelling strains of the band broke louder and louder upon the ear from the distance, and presently, heretofore with measured and orderly step, were seen gathering around the apartment of the Proprietor of Mount Vernon, John A. Washington, and Bushrod Washington. I mingled with them to witness the mournful scene. But, let me not attempt to describe it, for, alas! there are those in the land who would so if at my words, and even turn out to mock the holy demonstration of undissolved grief. The true patriot and sincere Christian will be content to hear that, after an opening prayer from the Grand Chaplain—addresses from the Grand Master, and Mr. Jenks, of Boston—and a concluding prayer, the fraternity repaired with their brother, Mr. Washington, to the mansion, and from thence, after a kind entertainment, to the steamboat Columbia.

As they moved in solemn order down the shady avenue to the beach—the band playing the *DEAD MARCH* in fact—I could not but lament the unreasonable "excitement" in parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and the question involuntarily occurred—Can these men be hypocrites? Can it be that they cultivate within their lodges principles subversive of liberty and equality?—Can it be possible that Washington took "oath oaths"—that he swore in the most revolting terms to screen a brother mason from punishment for crime, "murder and treason not excepted"? Oh no, never! The master spirits of the Revolution were Free Masons. They won for us, by the blessing of heaven, the freedom which, as a nation, we enjoy; and while, so good and great a work attests the purity of their political principles, I, at least, shall require more than the alleged abduction of Morgan to enlist my feelings against them.

About half an hour after sunset, the last boat returned with passengers from the shore, and the Columbia got under way. We bade adieu to Mount Vernon with emotions of regret, and were all safely restored to our homes in the course of the evening—not an accident having occurred to mar the harmony of the day.

*The abbe Baruel, a distinguished French Clergyman, became a free-mason for the express purpose of discovering the secret. He took three degrees; and *REVEALED* which the worthy abbe has thought proper to disclose, that on assuming his masonic obligations, the master addressed him as follows:—"My dear brother, the secret of Masonry consists in these words—Equality & liberty; all men are equal & free; all men are brethren." "The grand object of masonry," says an English [Yory] author, "are liberty and equality. The very name of free-mason carries with it the idea of liberty; and as to equality, it is disguised under the name of FRATERNITY, which has nearly a similar signification."

Trust in God.—The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes the following anecdote related by a friend and cotemporary of the lamented Dr. GODMAN:—"Some years ago, in conversation with us, he said, that in a voyage to sea in early life, he had seen a lad, who had just begun to be a sailor, going out to some projecting part of the rigging. His arms were supported by a spar, and he was looking below him for a rope which ran across, on which his feet should be. The rope flew from side to side, and it was evident the poor fellow was becoming dizzy, and in danger of falling, when the mate shouted to him with all his force—'LOOK ALOFT, you sneaking lubber!' By thus turning away his eyes from the danger, the dizziness was prevented, and he found his footing. And this incident, the Doctor said, often recurred to his mind in after life, when his troubles grew heavy upon him, and he hardly could find ground whereon to tread. At such times he heard the mate's shout in his ears, and turned his eyes 'aloft' to the prize upon which he had fastened his hopes. We cannot part with this beautiful illustration, without asking each of our readers to apply it to a still nobler purpose; to steady themselves in all the tempests of adversity, by looking towards that life in which there is rest and peace evermore; and when our flesh and heart shall fail us, and we can find no support under our feet, to seek it by 'looking aloft' to Him, who is the strength of our hearts, and our portion for ever."

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial; as that is cloudy.—Palmer's Aphorisms.

From Temple's Travels in Peru.

Enormous Condor.—In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a Condor; it was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a horse, as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its enormous wings to take its flight, which was to me the signal to fire; and, having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggle of life! It may be difficult to believe, that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalled by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle, will probably read with astonishment of a species of the same bird, in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with his talons and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground, in order to kill it and prey upon the carcass. But this astonishment must in a great degree subside, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert *verbatim* from a note taken down from my own hand.—"When the wings are spread, they measure sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point; the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length; and the quill part two palms (eight inches) in circumference. It is said to have power sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros."

Caution to Mothers.—Avoid the use of tight bandages for your infants, especially round the body, for fear of producing fits, obstructions in the bowels, or a slow decay.

Avoid giving them Godfrey's Cordial, Daffy's Elixir, Dalby's Carminative, Bateman's Drops, or any other warm anodyne, for fear of producing fits, fever or palsy, a common consequence of quack medicine indiscreetly given.

Avoid giving them any quack medicine, for fear of bringing on decline or sudden death. *Journal of Health.*

The March of Improvement.—By way of illustrating the progress of the age about which we hear so much, we quote from an Eastern paper the following paragraph:

Solomon Jonicake, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, wishes to inform the admirers of the development of the human mind, that he has taken out a patent for a steam engine for peeling onions without bringing tears into the eyes, even of persons of the most acute sensibility, who have been accustomed to weep over all sorts of miseries. He has also nearly perfected another machine of Five Cow power, calculated to thread fifty thousand fine cambric needles in a second. He trusts, in this enlightened age, it is not necessary to insist on the great blessing this last invention is like to prove to blind people, and those who have lost their hands. As neither of these machines will cost much more than they come to, the saving of time and tears will be prodigious.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.

More Fortune.—The glad tidings of a great fortune, the rightful heirs of which are all Americans, has been circulated during the week. As the story goes, and we have taken some pains to ascertain its correctness, an old lady emigrated to this country from Holland some eighty or an hundred years since, who became the rightful heir of a large estate in Amsterdam. An advertisement to this effect failed to reach her descendants, and in default of any claimant, the government took the property under their care, and have nursed and increased it, till it is said to exceed two millions of dollars in value. There are several squares in Amsterdam included in the whole, besides other valuable matters. The worst or best, as our readers please, of the matter, is yet to be told, the old lady left several children, and these, like good citizens, have obeyed the injunction to increase and multiply: till they have arrived to the number of about two hundred, among whom, if the Dutch Ambassador's opinion proves correct, this handsome estate will shortly be divided. Most of the heirs are residents of New Jersey, and belong to the society of Friends.

Interesting Operation.—A jeweller in this town, some days since, being engaged in his business, a sharp and fine piece of steel flew into the ball of his eye, and there lodged, subjecting him to the most acute pain. He made application to several medical men, none of whom, considering the delicate nature of the operation; when another jeweller, fortunately thinking of the load stone, placed it to the sufferer's eye, and drew out the steel without injury.

Remarks of Mr. RAMSEY, on the Buffalo and New Orleans Road Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 25.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I do not intend to detain the committee long, nor do I intend to enter upon the constitutionality of the power of Congress to make the road contemplated by the bill. I consider that question settled long since. I go upon the expediency of the measure. The road proposed by the bill runs about midway between the North and Western frontier and the seaboard. It is a road that will be of immense importance to this place and to the government. It will be a welding link to solder together this Union. There is not a member in my hearing that does not know that each state in the Union has a seat of government within the central limits of the state, and has erected public buildings for the convenience of the legislative bodies and public officers. I take it for granted that other states have done as Pennsylvania has. Harrisburg is the capital, or seat of Government; and that state has, out of the state funds, expended very large sums to make roads, avenues to and from that place—a turnpike road by the Southern route, as it is called, to Pittsburg, one by the north route to the same place, one to Lancaster, one to Reading, a bridge at Harrisburg, and one at Clark's Ferry. Not less than \$500,000 of money has been expended to make roads, bridges, &c. to lead to and from the Seat of Government of my state, so that every individual who had business to transact at the seat of Government might have a good, safe, and convenient way to travel over. Now, Mr. Chairman, are we not sent here to legislate for the whole community, and particularly for the ten miles square, the District? Will this great, growing, and prosperous Union be behind the States? This Government, with a Treasury overflowing, will it refuse to make roads and avenues to lead to and from this capital? I hope not. I do not know, nor do I believe there has been one dollar expended by this Government to make a road from the interior to reach this place, the capital of this Union. Then, sir, if the different states make good roads and avenues to lead from different parts of the state to the capital, on the same principle I contend that we are called on to aid in making similar provision to reach this capital, from the interior of this great and very rapidly growing nation. I hold it as an imperative duty for us to do so. Make the road from this to Buffalo, (that is the part I speak of) it will run through some of the most rich and fertile valleys in the United States. You will see, in ten years or less, from this time, from fifty to a hundred waggons a day in the months of November, December and January, in the streets of this city, loaded with iron, flour, beef, pork, whiskey, and a great variety of other articles. Would that be of no advantage to this place? Have we not our Navy Yard here, our Marine Barracks, with a great variety of other public works? And no doubt more will be built. Would it not be of vast importance that every thing from the interior should be got upon the best terms to supply those public works? And where will you get such supplies but from the interior? Yes, sir, make this road as contemplated by the bill, and you will see waggons and teams, from the district I have the honor in part to represent, in the streets of this city, one of which would load up and haul off ten of our waggons, horses, and loads, that we now see in the streets, at one load. It is said we have no right to legislate beyond this District on the subject of roads. Now, sir, suppose Maryland and Virginia were each to pass a law to make a wall around the district, (as it is contemplated we cannot go beyond it) what would we then do? Would the fine spun argument of the gentlemen from North Carolina and Virginia keep us here, or not let us come to this capital to legislate for the whole United States? Of what use would this House and all the public works erected here be to the United States, if we could not get to them? What would be said of Congress, after spending from six to ten millions at this place in erecting public works, if we could not get to them for want of a road? We have been doing indirectly that which it is contended we cannot do directly. Congress has appropriated near 4,000,000 of dollars to internal improvements, such as canals, roads, &c. and as much of the public lands as would make \$4,000,000 more for roads and canals.

Mr. Chairman, I ask, where is the difference between granting a sum of money to be expended under the direction of this government to clear out the mouth of a river or creek, or granting a sum of money to make a road. The one is to let the boat pass, and the other to let the waggon pass. And, further, were is the difference between the U. States making a steamboat channel to carry the U. States' mail through, or the U. States making a road to carry the mail over? I, for the soul of me, can see none. It is 400 miles from this to Albany; we are as near Buffalo at this place, (Washington city,) as when we arrive at Albany. Now, Mr. Chairman, will any gentleman tell me that it is of no importance to save 400 miles in the transportation of the mail from this place to Buffalo? My people want this road; they want to come here with their produce; there is no direct road to this place in a Northern direction; all the roads in my State lead to the seaboard. The influence of Philadelphia has caused all our public roads to point that way. Last year the Legislature of Pennsylvania nearly unanimously refused to permit the patriotic Baltimoreans to make a rail road up into that State. It is said this is to be a dirt road. I can tell the gentlemen from Virginia and North Carolina, that if the Government will give me the \$1500 per mile that this bill proposes, I will make a road for 200 miles from this place towards Buffalo for that sum, which they would travel 40 miles out of their way, were they going in that direction, to get upon, if they did not think their consciences were to be affected by travelling on an unconstitutional road. My constituents want this road. They say they have a right to ask for it. There is money enough to make it. The people along this road paid more money long since into the Treasury than speak for them and express their wishes and desires. I do it most willingly, and honestly believing I ask nothing but what is just and right.

I expect, Mr. Chairman, a disinterested member from New York will say that I am speaking for them and express their wishes and desires. I do it most willingly, and honestly believing I ask nothing but what is just and right.

New York. It is true this road will run thro' but a corner of that State; it does not lead down the canal to the city of New York; yet I hope to hear the members from that state say, much has been done for the Eastern end of the State, we will not now withhold from the Western end this small pretence they ask. I hope none of my colleagues will be found voting against this bill; the Western part cannot, with any propriety, in my opinion, vote against it; they have had many favors extended to them out of the public treasury, and they expect many more. The Eastern part I know will, not from the example set by the Chairman of Internal Improvements, who reported this bill. He has acted a highly honorable part in this project, and he merits the applause of the American nation.

I now appeal to another class of men, and I hope to see them act the part of honorable liberal men—I mean the commercial part: they have had upwards of thirty millions of dollars given for light houses, sea walls, harbors, piers, wharves, fortifications, &c. to protect commerce. The State of North Carolina alone, has got upwards of 280,000 dollars for light houses, and I believe 150,000 to the Dismal Swamp Canal; yet gentlemen say she has got nothing. Now, can gentlemen ask me, or any other member residing off the sea-board, to vote away millions annually for the break water, light-houses, &c. for their direct and consequential advantage, and not give to the people in the interior what they have a right so justly to ask for, that they may have some of the direct and consequential advantages from an expenditure of a part of the public money amongst them? If the deepening of channels, opening the mouths of creeks, rivers, harbors, and the erection of light houses and fortifications, &c. is necessary to the convenience and interest of commerce on the sea-board, and a direct advantage to the neighborhood where the money is expended, let me ask those sea board gentlemen, if we, who reside in the interior, have not a right to ask their aid in the passage of this bill? I think none will deny but that we have.

Methinks I hear every gentleman recording his vote in favor of it. If they do not, they say to us, you may get to the Seat of Government by some of the old Indian paths, or down some stream in a canoe, or on the back of a pack horse or mule. No, no, Mr. Chairman, I cannot for one moment harbor such an opinion; but, as high-minded honorable men to whom the interior has always granted every thing they have asked for, I hope to see one and all of you come out manfully and vote for the bill, and not shelter yourselves behind the Constitution; for there is no other excuse left for you in my opinion.

I am, Mr. Chairman, too feeble to say more; I hope some gentleman more capable than I am, will do justice to this subject.

From the Lancaster Journal.

Extract from the Charge of the Court to the Grand Jury.

There is one subject to which we wish particularly to call your attention, and that is, the state of the highways in many parts of this county. A public road should not only be opened, but clear of obstructions from any cause whatever, to the width of 33 feet. How few of our public roads, if tried by this standard, could be considered opened according to law! But, besides this, there are loud and frequent complaints of inattention to the duty of repairing the roads which are laid out. In many of the townships there is too much cause for these complaints. When the constables are examined at each Court of Quarter Sessions, they are asked the question, "Are the public roads and highways in good order and repair, according to law and the order of this Court?" the answer is often given in the affirmative, with the qualification "so far as I know." And it sometimes happens, that for want of the requisite knowledge in the constable, roads in great need of amendment are totally neglected. In many instances, the answer is, "not so good as they should be, but the supervisors have promised to attend to them." In other cases, where the constable speaks of a public road being in bad condition, he is directed by the Court to give the proper information to the prosecuting attorney, that a bill of indictment may be sent to the grand jury; and not unfrequently he goes home without attending to it. From a variety of causes, this subject has not heretofore received the attention which its importance merits. As it is the interest of every citizen of the county that the highways should be kept in good order, the Court are determined, as far as it is in their power, that in future this business shall be more faithfully attended to. We ask for your countenance and co-operation. The constables now appointed, will be instructed, that previously to the sitting of each Court, it will be their duty to inspect the public roads in their several townships or districts; examine them carefully, and make return, in writing, of their condition.

There is, we think, an error in the course pursued by many of those who undertake to repair the highways, which ought to be corrected. Instead of prosecuting the work in the spring and summer months, it is frequently postponed until late in the autumn. The new earth then put on the roads does not become incorporated with the ground until the frost commences; and the roads thus treated, become, during the ensuing winter, worse instead of better. The repairs should be made early in the season, that the roads may become hard and solid before the winter sets in. The advantages which result from the mode now proposed, are so obvious, that the prevalent practice can only be accounted for, from the circumstance that the private business of the supervisors is too often preferred to their official duties. This should not be permitted in any public officer. If the public roads were properly opened, and after the removal of all obstructions, were well ditched at each side, and raised in the middle to throw off the water, great and lasting benefit would be the result. We believe too, that in the end, this would prove to be the most economical, as it certainly is the most judicious method of keeping the public roads in order.

You will give the proper attention to these suggestions of the Court. The numerous roads to be opened, and the repairs which we should all have, to see the roads in this fine county in good order and repair, have induced us thus publicly to bring the subject to your view; and through you, we hope it will be seen in its proper light by the citizens of the county generally.